Established February, 1845.

日九十月二十年已辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lomburd Street, E. C. George STREET & Co., 30, Combill. Gornon & Goron, Lindgate Circus, E.O. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE :- GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:-ANDREW WIND, 133, Naseau Street

AUSTRALIA, TASMA'NIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally - BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. Heinszen & Co., Manila.

CHINA:-Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO Co. Suntow, Campiell. & Co. Amou. Wilson. Nicholls & Co. & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAW-FORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UF CAPITAL£1,500,000 DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-At 3 months' notice 3 % per Annum.

Current Accounts kepts on Terms which may be learnt on application. GEO. O. SCOTT. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Count of DIRECTORS.

Chairman-H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. Deputy | Chairman-H. DE C. FOLBES, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq. WM. REINERS, Esq. Hon. F. B. Johnson. F. D. Sassoon, Esq. A. P. McEwen, Esq. M. E. Sassoon, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. A. Molver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS. - London and County

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily

For Fixed Deposits :--For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. n 4 por cont. n 5 per cent. n. ...

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

DECOGNISED by the International TU CONVENTION OF SOTH APRIL, 1862. CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP......£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000. HEAD OFFICE-14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS. AGENCIES and RRANCHES at.

SAN FRANCISCO. LONDON. BOURBON. MARSEULES, Hongkong, BOMBAY. LYONE. HANKOW, CALCUTTA NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS; THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business. F. COCHINARD, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. TTHE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Mesers KYNOOH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82 NOTICE.

WE Have been appointed Agents for the TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in MITSU BUSAN KAISHA, fairly good condition). of Tokio, at THIS POL GEO. B. CEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1882.

For Sale.

- NOTICE. TR. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE H. WHEELER is authorized to Sign our

RUSSELL & Co. China, 1st January, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

TR. J. LAMKE has been Admitted a PARTNER in my Firm and the Business will be carried on from this date, under the Name of

STEIL & LAMKE. R. STEIL.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

NOTICE. TIME INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of

Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Foothow, Habor & Co. Shanghai, Firm Crased on the 31st December last. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY, The Business will be carried an, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGI and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES. HUGHES & LEGGE.

> Hongkong, January 14, 1882. THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. IROM this Date and during the Absence of Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN will Act as SECRETARY of

WM. REINERS. Chairman_ Board of Directors. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

Auctions.

THOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, At NOON of MONDAY,

the 20th February, 1882, at the Offices o Messrs Hughes & Leger, Hongkong,-(On account of the concerned,) THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "PAKHOL"

as she now lies Sunk in Amoy Harbor. N.B.-Two STEAM PUMPS and FITTINGS connected therewith which are attached to the Vessel's Upper Deck are not included in this Sale.

For-further Particulars, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, S. S. " Pakhoi." Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Soll by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd Februray, 1882, at Noon, at H. N Current Deposit Account at the rate SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL AND

VICTUALLING STORES, comprising: OLD IRON, LEATHER HOSES, IRON HOOPS, BISCUITS, CLOTHING, LAMPS, IMPLEMENTS,

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 16, 1882.

To Let.

TO LET.

NTO. 4. Old BAILEY STREET. "KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

TATESSRS W. & J. LOCKETT'S Cele-IVI brated BRANDS, THEEFALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

SILLERY MOUSSEAUX (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882.

FOR SALE-JUST RECEIVED. THEST INDIAN SILVER JEWEL-

D LERY, of various kinds. INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS. RUMPOOREE CHUDERS; and CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted, for LADIES' DRESSES.

AT MODERATE PRICES. N. M. KHAMISA. B and 10, Peel Street.

Hongkong, January 28, 1882. FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, Co./s

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881. FOR SALE.

A BOUT 2,000 fbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S A Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. HAVE now a New and Large STOCK in the following Departments, viz.:-

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and MOIR'S, HUNTLEY & PALMER'S, and AMERICAN BISCUITS and CRACKNELS, Scorch OAT CAKES, MACKENZIE'S ALBERT BISCUITS; New MUSCATEL RAISINS and JORDAN ALMONDS, ELVAS PLUMS, DESSERT FRUIT in Syrups, NOYEAU and BRANDY; STILTON, GORGONZOLA, PINE-APPLE and ALBERT CHEESE; New COSAQUES and CONFECTIONERY,

BRANDIES: COURVOISIERS, EXSHAW'S, | HUNT'S PORT, L. C. & Co.'s "R" PORT, FACE and OLD TOM

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOOK, CHARTREUSE, WHISKIES :- BOURBON, BULLOCH CURACON, MARASCHINO, NOVEAU, and LADES, KINAHAN'S LL, and L. C. & Co.'s ANGOSTURA, BOKERS and ORANGE BITTERS. SPECIAL BLEND, RED HEART -RUM, SQUARE STATIONERY :- For Office use FANCY NOTE PAPER and CORRESPONDENCE CARINA CHAMPAGNE:-Kohnstamm, Ruinart. Letts's Diaries, Memo. and Account CLARETS:-M:DOC, HAUT TALENCE, BOOKS, OFFICE SUNDRIES.

Outfitting Department:-Gentlemen's HOSIERY in Medium and STOUT. MERINO, Scorch WOOL and CASHMERE; SHIRTS in French PRINT, WHITE OXFORD, and LONG CLOTH; SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS, and HANDKER. CHIEFS; FOWNES CHEVRETTE and CAPE, DRIVING GLOVES; BRACES. UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING RUGS and CAPS, FELT and CORK HATS 200 (in dia.), No. 230/34=5 cases Morin New Shapes; WHITNEY and AMERICAN BLANKETS; OVERLAND, STEEL, and Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, BOOT CASES, HAND BAGS, &c.

HORSE GEAR :- SADDLES, SPURS, STIRRUPS, CLOTHING, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, &C. TENNIS SETS and BALLS, TENNIS GOLDEN, BARN, BATS in Single, Double, and TRIPLE GUT, by FELTHAM, JEFFERIES, and AYRES. WHITAKER'S ALMANACS (to arrive ex

Intimations.

ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

COMPANY,

SHORTLY APPEAR.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING of

A SHAREHOLDERS in the Company

will be Held at the Company's Office, 39,

Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'Clock in the

Afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 22nd

February, instant, for the purpose of re-

ceiving a Statement of Accounts and the

Report of the Directors for the year ending

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

A, G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL

the above Company, will be Held at the

OFFICE of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, at Half-past Three o'Clock on the

Afternoon of TUESDAY, the 28th February

instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts

to the 31st December, 1881; the Report of

the General Managers, and to elect a Con-

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

sulting Committee and Auditors.

Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

28th February instant, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

will be CLOSED from the 15th to the

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of

Central, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March

1882, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving

the Report of the Directors, and a State-

ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1881.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 15th Instant to

WANTED.

A Established WINE and SPIRIT MER-

CHANT'S BUSINESS, WITH ARRATED WATERS

MANUPACTORY and GENERAL COMMISSION

WINDSOR HOUSE,

THE above wall-furnished Horas com-

Shipping; and the building is surrounded by a large Verandah, which makes this

THE "FAREAST."

THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.

Charges-From \$2,50 to \$4 per day.

resort the Coolest Hotel in the East.

Porter to land and ship Baggage.

Yokohama, Japan, Sept. 1881.

Apply at this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

mands a fine view of the Harbour and

Nos. 18 and 19, Bund, Yokohama.

Managing PARTNER for an Old

c/o. OFFICE OF THE PAPER.

SMITH, SWIFT & Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

For full Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, January 26, 1882.

the 1st Proximo, inclusive.

AGENTS combined.

SHAREHOLDERS will be held in

R. COOKE.

Acting Secretary.

General Managers.

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in

31st December, 1881.

By Order,

Instant, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, February 2, 1882.

Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

ELLAR & CUNARD,

Hongkong, February 7, 1882.

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. TOBACCOS :- COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD, THE REVISED TESTAMENT, handsomely bound: NEW NOVELS and ANNUALS.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAY, .

TN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, being the CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation," GEO. O. SCOTT, Manager, For the "Chartored Morcantile Bank of India, London and China." JOHN THURBURN, Manager, For the hartered Bank of India, Aus-J. M. INVERARITY,

Acting Manager. For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, F. COCHINARD, Agend For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation," T. JACKSON, Chief Manager Hongkong, February 14, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS,

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, at the Rate of £1 10/, together with a Bonus of 10/ Sterling per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, _ T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1881.

TOK KEE, COAL MERCHANT,

33, Wind Hing Lane, Hongkong, ZEEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds of A STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rate; also has always Powerful. STEAM LAUNCHES for HIRE at a reasonable Charge, either for special Burposes, Excurgions, or Towing.

Hongkong, January 13, 1882.

CULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

IVER COMPLAINTS __ De LI KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS NESS STOMACH DERANGEMENT FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE INDI-GESTION ACIDITY, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many emizent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitu-In Boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s, 6d,

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London, Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers. TIARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.

Prepared only by J. Pepper, London.
This Fluid combination, extracted from This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain be neath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, and appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels giving the constant of the constant of the constant of the stomach, and feeling of general definition, very slightly acts on the bowels giving the constant of the const tion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to a sense of health and comfort within 24 Yokonama, unless notice to the contrary be hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only Instant.

by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, presented to the Undersigned on or before for the above Port, and will 2s. Id. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemista, the 25th Inst., or they will not be recognised. have quick despatch. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

Notices to Consignees. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and exponso. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

O R, No. 9, 1 case Flour, Order, from No. 16, 19=2 cases,

Ex Yangtse.

H J (in cross), Order, from London. Ex Anadur. No. 17, 1 case Hats, A H H (in cross), Order, from London.

Ex Iraniaddy. chandise, Order, from London, 200 (in dia.). No. 268/97 = 30 cases Vermouth, Order, from Marseilles.

TURKISH MIXTURE, and BIRDSEYS, PACE'S G S C (in dia.), 31/45=15 cases Vermouth, Order, from Marseilles. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Ex Peiho.

Hongkong, February 17, 1882. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

WING to the damaged condition of our Wanchai Godown, caused by the Fire of yesterday, Consignees of Cargo per S. S. Carnarconshire, from London, Penang and SINGAPORE are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, a portion of which has been landed into the Godown and the remainder is still lying in the lighters.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

STEAMSHIP "SINDH." COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

NOTICE.

MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship Emphrate, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods-with the exception of Opium and Treasure-are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Gudowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before-2 p.m. To-pay, the 13th last, requesting it to be landed here, Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Mon-

DAY, the 20th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been offected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent,

Hongkong, February 13, 1882. SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM LONDON, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE. THE Steamship Carnarvonshire, PATRICK. Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods-with the exception of Opium-are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be ob-

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected, Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, February 11, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. . S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

J. Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Turabay, the 14th Instant, will be landed and stored at Con-

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above

No Fire Insurance will be effected. H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co. Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

UNION LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

signees' expense and risk.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship Euphrates, Captain Mry-

g.ven before Noon To-Morkow, the 16th

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, February 15, 1882,

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Gleniffer having arrived from the above Ports, Consignous of Cargo by her and by the S.S. Fictoria and S.S. California from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods-with the exception of Opinm-are being-landed at their risk into. the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 p.m. To-DAY, the 16th February. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, February 16, 1882.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO The Steamship Capt. Liourwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 21st Instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA TAKAO. The Steamship " Hungarian,"

W. McD. Alison, Com-mander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & CQ.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo & Passengers tot through rules for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIEN.

Hongkong, February 15, 1882. fe22

TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.) The Co.'s Steamship Capt. KIRKPATRICK, will be despatched on or about the 24th Instant

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship will leave for the above

place on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, February 16, 1882. UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL The Steamship Captain Jones, shortly due, will have immediate

despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, Fobruary 10, 1882.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM, FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S

SAID, AND TRIESTE. (Taking Cargo at through rates to CAL CUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Dapt. G. Doncich, will be despatched on MON-DAY, the 6th Proximo, at 4 p.m. For further Particulars, apply to MELOHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, February 15, 1882. Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The American Ship 'Mary Whitridge,' FREEMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1882,

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

The 3/3 L.1.1. German Ship F. LANKENAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, February 15, 1882. mrl FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.)

Agents.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

The American Ship

Shipping,

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.) The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship "Importer." ALLYNE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S

ISLAND.) The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship "Adam M. Simpson, CALL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.)

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 12, 1882.

The 3. 3. A. 1, 1. Amer. Ship "Twilight." WARLAND, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, January 4, 1882. FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S

The A 1 American Ship BROWN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

ISLAND.)

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, December 30, 1881.

ISLAND. The A 1 American Ship Blue Jacket." PERCIVAL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, December 30, 1881.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

PANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 1 per cent. nett premium per annum.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fundupwards of £ 120,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

TANGTSZE INSURANCE ABSOCIATION. CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)....Tls. 420,000,00

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

TOTAL CAPITAL and Ac-CUMULATIONS, 2nd ... Tls. 938,936.17 April, 1881.....

HEAD OFFICE SRANGHAL

LONDON BRANCH : Messra, BARING BROTHERS & Co...

on Shareholders' Capital, all the Property of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premis paid by them.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1882.

The A 1 American Ship "W. J. Rotch. BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

FOR NEW YORK.

RUSSELL & Co.

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S

have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

NORTON & Co., Agenta:

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

Annual Income £ 250,000 ... Agents for the above Company at

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Th. 230,000,00 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 288,936.17

Directors. F. B. Pornes, Esq., Chairman. W. M. BOYD, Esq. WM. MEYERINE, Esq. J. H. PINORVOSS, F. D. HITCH, Esq.

Mesara RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Pag., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill Potitores granted on Marine Ricks to all parts of the World. Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest

RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE

For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER. MUSCATEL RAISINS. META FRUIT. ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S CONFECTIONERY. BUTTER SCOTCH. HONEY SCOTCH. ROSE TOFFEE.

Rose's LIME JUICE CORDIAL. PLUM PUDDINGS. PATRAS CURRANTS. VALENCIA RAISINS.

TEMON COPPEE

MACKINNON PEN. LIVERMORE PEN. LAWN TENNIS BATS. LAWN TENNIS BALLS. LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Ex STEAMER " Glenfinlas." STILTON CHEESE. YORK HAMS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS. ALMONDS and RAISINS. SMYRNA FIGS.

PIUNIC TONGUES. FILBERTS. COCOATINA. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. LIEBIO'S & EPP'H COCOA. FRENCH PLUMS: HUNTLEY & PARMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. MINCEMEAT. CHOCOLATE-MENIER. SAUSAGES. BRAWN.

> ISIGNY BUTTER. DANISH BUTTER BREAKFAST TONGUES. ANCHOVIES. ASPARAGUS. SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES-

HIEDSTEOR'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL. VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN. JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts. CLARETS-

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE, IRES. GRAVES, BREAKFAST CLARET,

SHERRIES & PORT

SACUONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON TILLADO. SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT HUNT'S PORT

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.-1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY, BISQUIT DUTOUCHE & Co. 's BRANDY FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY. CHARTREUSE. MARASCHINO. CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA. BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS. BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by tho ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL. Fresh ROLL BUTTER. Eastern and Californian CHEESE. Boneless CODFISH. Prime HAMS and BACON. Russian CAVLARE. Eagle Brand Condensed MILK. PEACH and APPLE BUTTER. Pickled OX-TONGUES. Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces. Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans. Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 21 th cans. Assorted Canned VEGETABLES. Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT. Stuffed PEPPERS. Asserted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT. COMB HONEY in Original Frames. Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Pottod MEATS. Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS. Lunch TONGUE.

Clam CHOWDER. Smoked SALMON. Green TURTLE in 21 ib cans.

SUPPLIES

ALIFORNIA OMPANY'S BISOUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose. Alphabetical BIS-Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS. Ginger CAKES.

Cracked WHEAT. OATMEAL HOMINY. CORNMEAL. BUOKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL SPECIALLY SELECTED

Soda BISCUITS.

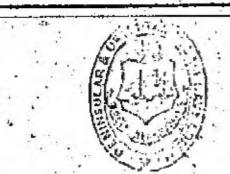
Oyster BISCUITS.

Fine New Sesson's CUMSHAW TEA,

5 and 10 catty Boxes. BREAKFAST CONCOU @ 25 cents p. 16 SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed. Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Mails.



SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SHEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON:

AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

TITHE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship THIBET, Captain J. Reeves, with Hor Majesty's Mails, will be despatched the 21st February, 1882, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one week later than by the direct rotte vid THE

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSACIE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong. The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Com-

pany's Black Bills of Lading. Passengers to England are now booked to London, instead of Southampton, as

A. McIVER, Superintendenti Hongkong, February 9, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR-SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 27th of February, 1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S. IRAOUADDY, Commandant PASQUATINI. with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accented in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 20th February.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th February, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and value of Packages are re-For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL: STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOROHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY Of TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, wia Yokohama, on WEDNES-DAY, the 1st March, 1882, at 3 p. nr., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, - the United States, and Europe Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central

and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamors. Through Passage Tickets granted England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers. On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a

REDUCTION of 25 % is made. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Fraight apply to the Agency of th Company, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Gen. Agent for China & Japan. Hongkong, February 7, 1882.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS. THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-

ed for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1882, Connection being made at Yokohama. with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full: and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. A REDUCTION of 25 % made on

RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central. CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR. Agent.

Hongkong, February 16, 1882.

Entertainment. POSTPONEMENT.

ROFESSOR- RUCHWALDY has to mologize for having through ignorance arranged his OPENING PERFORMANCE for the Evening of CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY. It will, for the convenience of the

Public, be POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 20th Instant. Tickets which have already been purchased will be available for MONDAY. Hongkong, February 16, 1882.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND THEATRE ROXAL CITY HALL. MONDAY, 20th February, 1882.

RAND MAGICAL, MUSICAL, OPTICAL AND COMICAL PERFORMANCE,

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY, HUNGARIAN WIZARD, from this for BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, Pupil of Professor Anderson, the late Grassam. - Molchers & Co. Wizard of the North, with his THREE WONDERFUL CHILDREN S., N., L., 5, 7 and 9-years old. TRIO, DUO AND SOLO,

> MUSIC, VOCAL AND COMIC. THE INDIAN MAIL.

VOYAGE THROUGH THE AIR THE SIAM FLUTE. . !!! OCARINO !!! !!! THE DELHI CHAFOT !!!

FOR PARTICULARS SEE HANDBULLS,

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle and Stalls ... Two Dollars.

Pit,One Dollar. Tickets to be had from Messrs Kelly & WALSH's, and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8.00 p.m.; Performance to commence at 9 p.m., precisely. VIVAT RÆGINA.

Hongkong, February 16, 1882. NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents of the above I Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Corrent Rates.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Col's Steamship " Deucation, Captain Purby, will be despatched at Noon TO-

MORROW, the 18th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, February 17, 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES: PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship " Yangtsé," Commandant LORMIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, February 17; 1882.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Co.'s Steamship

"Tanais." Commandant DRUJON, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe. G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, February 17, 1882. FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

ADELAIDE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENS-LAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Coy.'s will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 11th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents: Hongkong, February 17, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO BILLIARD TABLE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd February, 1882, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf Buildings,-THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Of a GENTLEMAN leaving the Colony,

consisting of :-ENGLISH-MADE CRETONNE-COVERED DRAW. ING-BOOM SUITE, OTTOMAN, MIRBORS, WHATNOTS, CARD and SIDE TABLES, GRAND PIANO, by BROADWOOD & SONS; MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, TEAR SIDEBOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATED WARE, OUTLERY, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, WARDEDBES. BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

A CAROM BILLIARD TABLE. Catalogues will be issued previous to the TERMS. - As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, February 17, 1882.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Veither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour :-A. M. SIMPSON, American ship, Capt. A

Call, Jr. - Master. AUGUSTE, French barque, Capt. Bernard. -Messageries Maritimos.

BRAZOS, American barque, Captain G. Williams, - Messageries Maritimes. Colona, American barque, Capt. Noyes. nings, M.A., Colonial Chaplam. Morni

Purvis. -- Russell & Co. EDWIN REED, American barque, Capt. J. C. Gilmore. -- Order. H. W. Dudley, American barque, Capt. D. W. Dudley .- Order. HINDOSTAN, British ship, Captain J.

Belyea. - Russoll & Co. IMPORTER, American ship, Capt. C. H. Allyne. - Messageries Maritimes, LAUREL, British barque, Captain Holy Communion after Service on the third LENNOX, British steamer, Capt. D. Scott.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. NELLIE M. SLADE, Amer. 3-m. schooner Capt. Gould .- Melchers & Co. ONEIDA, American ship, Captain Benjamin Carver, -Adamson, Bell & Co. PANAY, American ship, Captain S. P.

Bray, Jr.-Adamson, Bell & Co. SYREN, American ship, Captain G. W Brown .- Douglas Lapraik & Co. W. J. Rotch, American ship, Captain Geo. L. Bray .- Master. WAREFIELD, American barque, Capt. W. S. Crowell.—Cantain.

SHIPPINU.

ARRIVALS. Feb. 17. Deucation, British steamer, 1366, T. Purdy, Shanghai Feb. 14, General .-BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Feb. 17, Phanix, German steamer, from Canton.

Feb. 17, Vigilant, H. M. despatch vessel, DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17, Norden, for Shanghai. 17. Sumida Maru, for Kobe, We. 17. Ningpo, for Shanghai. 17. Themis, French corvt., for Saigon. 17. Benedicta, for Tientsin. 17, Emphrates, for Yokohama. 17, Mindanao, for Manila.

> 17, Kwangtu g, for Coast Ports. CLEARED.

Hindostan, for San Francisco Java Packet, for Singapore. Primus, for Manila. Twilight, for New York. Laurel, for Hamburg. Minerva, for Tientsin. Dale, for Bangkok.

17, Paladia, for Saigon.

Deucalion, for London, &c. PASSENGERS. Per Descalion, from Shanghai, Captain Hepburn for London, and 3 Chinese for

fel8 Hongkong. DEPARTED. Per Sumula Maru, for Kobe, &c., Mr. Ito, and 2 Steerage. Per Norden, for Shanghai, 1 European. Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, 1 European, The Manufactory is under direct and and 60 Chinese.

Per Mindanao, for Manila, 2 Europeans. Per Paladin, for Saigon, 12 Chinese. Per, Kwangtung, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 200 Chinese. TO DEPART.

Per Prinius, for Manila, 1 European. Per Dale, for Bangkok, 10 Chinese. Per Devication, for London, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamor Deucalion reports: Variable winds and thick weather all the

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close :--FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN .-Per Albay, at 11.30 a.m., on Taesday, the 21st inst. FOR NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA .-

Per Sunda, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st inst. For STRAITS AND BOMBAY .- . Per Malacca, at 11.30 u.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst., instead of as pro-

viously notified.

MATES BY THE BRITISH PACKET .-The British Contract Packet Thibe will be despatched on TURSDAY the 21st February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe vid Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N. B .- This Packet carries no mails for the

Australian Colonies. HOURS OF CLOSING THE ENGLISH MAIL. The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract

Packet :-

Day of Departure,--Money Order Office closes. P.M. - Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases. P.M. - Mail closed, except for Late

Late Fee of 10 cents until 3.30 P.M. - When the Post Office closes 3.40 P.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of

General Memoranda. Torsbay, February 21 :--Noon. Albay leaves for Amoy, do. 4 p.m. English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

denarture.

WEDNESDAY, February 22 :-Noon.-Auction of Sundries at H. M. Ports, via Takao. 2 p.m .- Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr G. R. Lammert's.

3 p.m. - Meeting of Shareholders of The

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at 39, Queen's Road. 6 p.m.-Meeting of Victoria Lodge. THURSDAY, February 23 :--Goods per Gleniffer undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW. Shipping.

Noon. - Descation leaves for London. Goods per Carnageoushire undelivere after this date subject to rent. Miscellancous.

Local Banks close.

MEMOS. FOR SUNDAY. RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL --- Rev. W. Jen-Service 11, Evening 5.45 (a short service). Devonsuing, British steamer, Capt. A. Holy Communion every Sunday, except order" are now invariably devoted to suming a position in reference to China the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Investigations in such branches of physical tea that, judging from the progress of Military Service.—Rev. J. Ost, Acting cal research. They are included in the made during the past few decades, there the 2nd and 4th in the month. Military Chaplain. Parade Service at A.M. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of

UNION CHURCH.-Morning Service,

the Parade Service.

A.M. Roy, John Colville. Diving Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, for some unknown reasons. The intro- that sericulture is commencing to be de--Rev. C. J. Edge. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c .-Rev. J. Ost, Chaplain. Service at 5 P.M.

Sunday in each month. All the Seats are LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road | compli, and the establishment of system. | be remaneratively carried on by white West .- Hongkong Christian Association atic communication with both it and that labor in Australia; which objection does

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.-Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Committee of the Royal Society moved in coloured labor is the only agency that Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer :-Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at the matter of an Observatory for Hong- could be employed for the purpose, and II A.M. Bible Class, at 3 F.M. Preaching, kong (1879), and the long period before it is chiefly from such countries that at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday that occurrence that the question, the China and Japan have to dread rivalry. in Chinese month.

the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the. Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. D A.M. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 P.M. Even-

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping. Goods per Sindh undelivered after Noon,

subject to rent and landing charges.

ing Service, Benediction.

Auction. Noon.-Auction of Wreck of S.S. Pakhol at offices of Mesers Hughes & Legge. Amusements. 9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

> 香港大柴力 A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS

WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, Totlet Requisites, English; AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MANUFACTURERS Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

continuous European Supervision,

MEDICINES.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876. PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,

reference. The publication of this issue commenced

from these countries, are now filed for

at 7.50 p.m.

The China Itlail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1882. THE Meteorological Scheme proposed by M. Dechevrens, of the Zi Ka Wei Observatory, to the Shanghai Chamber | country the secret of silk manufacture of Commerce has much to commend it, was introduced into Italy via Constanand its apparent utility, and other advantages, re cheap and efficient working, will be recommendations for its adoption and successful realization. This Scheine embraces a system of observations, in connection with a central observatory, which now used in nearly all countries as a includes all that is requisite, ordinarily, luxury in apparel, but only befitting for insuring precision in this branch of those of a higher social gradution, or physical research. It is intended to ex- those whose means permit of the indultend its sphere of good over the interior gence of wenring such a comparatively of China; its Coast line, and Sens; costly textile fabric. Serioulture is now although the earlier stuges of its opera- extensively practised in various parts of tions must, of necessity, be confined to the world, temperate and tropical. The these latter. The co-operation of the conditions which favor the plant are Chinese Government will be sought for prejudicial to the insect, and vice versa. the development of the Scheme; and The Mulberry thrives better in a cold the services of the mercantile marine, as climate, which implies a larger size of well as other maritime interests, con- tres bearing a more abundant crop of nected with the benefits to be derived, leaves than in warm regions. But in enlisted in its cause. The present ob- these latter the silk-worm develops servations already recorded at the Treaty more rapidly and obtains maturity, in Ports under the auspices of the Customs less than half the period in the former Service will serve as the nucleus of the or colder localities. This is un over-3.10 P.M. Letters may be posted with proposed larger and more elaborate whelming advantage, as it minimizes Scheme of M. Dechevrens. It is hardly attendance and risk by a saving of more necessary to enter into the details as to than three weeks. Cards of seed carried how uniformity and correctness of ob- from China and Japan have been found servation, systematic registry, and the to reproduce successfully in those counmodus operandi generally of the system tries where the mulberry can be cultiare to be accomplished. But the utili- vated. The silk-worm has been introsation of the logs of vessels and notes of duced into various parts of America weather recorded at sea will be a con- with favorable results; but the most spicuous feature in the working of the interesting sericultural experiments of project; the objects of which are to give the period are those now undertaken in storm warnings to the mariner, and to reference to the accimutisation of the afford him that knowledge of the insect and plant in Australia and Ceyweather so that he may be prepared for lon, in both of which countries there are its vicissitudes -whether for or against reasonable grounds for believing that him-to save time, economise power, silk-growing may in course of time Noon.—Hungarian leaves for Australian and avert danger. Some idea of the prove a profitable industry. "In Encomprehensive value of Meteorological rope the silk-worm takes about forty-Observations may be derived from the five days to obtain maturity, but it has words of Ruskin, who says that it con- been found by experience that in the tributes to the knowledge and aids the temperature of Colombo only from efforts which are capable of solving the twenty-three to twenty-five days are most deeply-hidden problems of Nature, required." This quotation supports what -"penetrating into the most occult we have already stated on this subject.

causes, and reducing to principle and It is a most important consideration, as

order, the vast multitude of beautiful the shorter period reduces the liability

and wonderful phenomena,"-and adapts of loss from disease, and other well-

kong Ubservatory; but this, like every future of its becoming something more other public increase of utility and in- than a powerful rival. In silk, China portance, involving an expenditure of will have to dread a more wide-spread public funds, during Governor Hen- competition. It forbodes ill, as regards nessy's tenure of office, must hold over the future of this industry in China duction of the local Scheme into this veloped in intertropical countries, which notice of M. Dechevrens' proposal, is will preclude China from monopolising almost unavoidable, as the Reverend the advantage she possessess re cheap-Scientist bases expectations on the flong- ness of production: It has been already. kong Observatory becoming un fait ac acknowledged that silk-growing cannot Service for Semmen, Sunday and Thursday, which has been for some time in active not exist or militate against the indusoperation at Manila. Considering the try in Southern Europe. The conditions period that has elapsed since the Kew are, of course, different in Ceylon where Governor claims, occupied his attention, GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL. - Service in the explanation now submitted in the Governor's " Annual Statement " as to the "delay" is wholly unsatisfactory. It is an insult to the intelligence of the East, and a direct slur on the gentlemen already consulted on the subject. scientific and professional knowledgeamong the advisers of Government in this Colony in such a depressed condicion that, with the views of Major Palmer, and those of the Directors of the Observatories of Zi Ka Wei and Munila available un the subject, a reference must be made to scientific authorities in London for the approval of plans designed under local conditions which, perhaps, they know nothing about? Governor Hennessy ignores the fact that among the officers of the numerous different menof-war, congregated in our harbour. there was a possibility of obtaining additional scientific advice, if needed, ou points connected with a local Observatory; but we anticipate that he did not care, nor did he seek it, We are of opinion that there was nothing to preclude Mr Bowdler from carrying out the main buildings and miscellaneous erections of the Observatory, in consultation with Major Palmer, who should be an nuthority on the requirements of such constructions for the purposes intended Much valuable time has been already lest by an unfortunate predilection on the part of the Head of the Colony for procrastination and retrenchment, and a weakness for increasing the funded capital of unexpended revenue! In the meanwhile, the world will be derivingwe may safely predicate-practical advantages from M. Deschevrens' Meteorological Service, while we here, in Hongkong, may be awaiting the decision of scientific authorities at home, as to the depth of foundation to be employed in the erection of our Observatory, to provide against atmospheric vibrations occasioned by the firing of ordinance-or, pending some such frivilous, or other nonsensical, protest!

> Emperor of China, Hoang-ti, who is said to have reigned about two thousand years before the Christian era; and since that time—so the tale runs—a special spot has been allotted in the gardens of the Chinese royal palace to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree-called in Chinese the golden tree -and to the keeping of silk-worms. Without waiting to discuss the probabilities of th's item of folklore, which has possibly us much foundation in fact as most other popular notions on similar subjects, we proceed to known facts. The Mulberry plant is a native of Persia, from which tipople, and over Europe, becoming domiciled in the South of France as a great manufacturing industry before the close of the lifteenth century. This is a brief historical summary of an article

A CHINESE tradition attributes the dis-

covery of silk to one of the wives of the

them to minister to the wants and con- known causes which prey upon the tribute to the felicity of man. The in- worm, as well as lessening the cost and fluence of weather on the prevalence of trouble in looking after it. We have disease was recognized by an authority been induced to dwell upon this subject so fur back as Hippocrates; and the from the apparent fact that local promutual relation between the meteorolo- | ducts, which at one period were almost gical elements and vegetation have been exclusively confined to China, have been long known, and recently well discussed. produced successfully elsewhere, and, in The affinity between the electrical state of some instances, left China for hethe atmosphere and of solar phenomena hind in the competition. This is partiwith terrestrial changes of vast and varied cularly conspicuous in the matter of importance is attracting much attention porcelain wares. The chief exports of at the present veried: and the resources | China are, as our readers are doubtless of every Observatory of the "first aware, tea and silk. India is fast asprogramme for the long-proposed Hong- is every possibility in the immediate

> SINENSIANA. SEALS. []

The numbers have reference to The Chinese Government by Mayers.

.) Kwan fong 關仿 used by,— The Governor General, 编算 273 巡撫274 Governor, 道台 277-80 Intendant of Circuit, 同知 282 Sub-Prefect,

通判288 Asst. Sub-Prefect, Asst. Salt Comptroller, 11 7 807. Deputy Assistant Salt 運副 308 Comptroller,

Inspector of Salt De-提舉 809 partment, Sub-Asst. Salt Comp-運判 810 troller. Literary Chancellor, 233

Superintendent of Cus-海關監督 824 n Chinese Army,-**総兵441** Brigade General, Colonel, 副将 442 金将 413 Lt. Colonel, 遊擊 444 Major, 都司 445 First Captain,

Second Captain, 守備456 In Manchu Military Organisation, 協領 428 Colonel. 佐铂 429 The characters on the Kwang fong are in the F or Seal Character. For example, the Governor General of the Two Kwang has the following six

超越激發關防 "the Seal of the Governor General of he Two Kwang." -In shape this Seal is oblong. (2.) | used by,-Grand Secretariat, 內閣 184 Six Boards, 大部 153-158

characters on his Kwan fong, IN

Financial Commis-布政司 275 sioner. Provincial Judge, 被察司 276 Salt Comptroller, 盟運司 277 知府 281 Prefect, Department Magistrate, 31 14 284

District Magistrate, 289 From 275 to 280 are 正即官 called First Class Assistant

州同 285 Department Magistrate, Second Class Asst. Department Ma- > + 286 gistrate,

Assistant District Ma-縣丞 291 gistrate, Departy Assistant Ma-主簿 292 gistrate. Secretary of Provin-

cial Judge, Salt Comptroller and # 295 Prefect, Correspondence Secretary of Financial Commis-

照摩296 sioner, Provincial Judge, Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Treasury Keeper, in office of Financial

Commissioner, 庫大便 297 Salt Comptroller, Intendent, 理期 299 Law Secretary, Archivist of A Pro-

vinoial Judgeship, Pefecture and filt Control,

Jail Warden of a Provincial Judgo ship and Prefer

司律802 ture Receiver of di De-

partment 盟課大使811

知事 800

Examiner of Salt Department, 批鹽廳大使 812 Examiner of Tea and Salt Depart-鹽茶大使818 Customs Examiner, 税課大便 314 官課大使818

Manchu Military Organisation,-"船里 426 Tartar General, Chinese Army;-

提督440 General in Chief, The shape of the yan' is square; varies in size according to the status of the official holding it; the characters on it are in the Seal character.

(3.) 公司 K'im Ki, used by,— Department Police Master and Jail Warden, 1 287 Sub-District Deputy

继檢293 Magistrate, District Police Magistrate & Jail Warden, 典史 294

Director of Studies, 教授 303 Director of Studies, 學正 to Director of Studies, 数额 305 Sub-director of Studies, 3 306 River Police Inspec-

何泊所318 盟亚 319 Postmaster. 閘官 320 Sluice Keeper, Police Inspector (in a Prefecture), 檢校 821

Chinese Army,-千線 447 Lieutenant, 把總448 Sergeant, Second Sergeant, 外委千總 449 外委把₩450 Corporal,

Lance Corporal, 額外外委457 This seal is oblong and the characters on it are written in the 格書. Its size varies according to the rank of the

(4.) 配評 Ch'euk Ki, held by very small officials such as the writers of petitions in a yamen (代書), Ti-pò (市保), Gentry in charge of train band board. It is oblong in shape. If, for example, the Nam-hoi Magistrate, issued a Cheuk-ki to a Ti-po, it would have the following characters in the 档署 on either side: 某中海路正堂 的給地保具名數記: in the centre grass characters, such as 🎁 🏥 勒 or 生清廉

(5.) 福 音 T'o Ch'eung, used by ordinary persons, such as traders, littérateurs. &c. The latter use two seals when they write scrolls, fans, &c., for friends-one with the writer's name and surname: the other with his style A seal is also sometimes an envelope to prevent its being opened. This is called 護封圖 司. from the characters on the seal. The shape of the To Cheung is square or oblong, and the writing on i character. Seals are always vermi- pore a fortnight, then bring on the rest is of a colour called 紫嫖. there is national mourning blue of behind. course is the colour used.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."] (Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.) THE ROYAL ADDRESS YOTED.

Longon, Feb. 15. The House of Commons voted the address in reply to the Royal message, after a long debate, by 87 to 22 votes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The English Mail may be expected to arrive here, per P. and O. steamer the 13th January. To-Morrow being Chinese New Year's day.

there will be no publication of the China

that H. E. the Governor will leave the aroused by the tenant of house No. 223, Colony as early as Tuesday next, by the which is also in the possession of Mr Wood-English Mail.

THE Themis, French flag-ship on the station, left the harbour this morning bound for Saigon. The usual salutes were given. The Governor went on board to bid Admiral Duperre good-bye.

THE damp weather tends to prove the correctness of the Hon. F. B. Johnson's remarks concerning the roads of the Colony, and the proportionate incorrectness of those lately made by H. E. the Governor.

inform us that the E. & A. S. S. Co. S. S. Menmuir left Cooktown on 15th inst., and is due in Hongkong on or about 3rd March. due here on or about the 12th March.

for many of the thieves in the Colony. To-day Ngai Im was charged before, and sentenced by. Dr Stewart to twenty one days' imprisonment for stealing six pounds of beef from these barracks. The only defence he had to give was that he wished the beef for food.

Tan Post Office will be wholly closed tomorrow, and no deliveries will take place, should be brought on here and tried.

unless the Shanghai or English Mail should The Captain of the Gleniffer and that arrive. These will be delivered at the on the way up he allowed the defendhour for that purpose. Correspondence return to his work, and he had conducted not called for will be sent out on Sunday himself very well. The case was discharged morning. No mail lists will be issued.

THE Superintendent of the Great Northern | For some time back a system of smart Telegraph Company informs us that a tem- swindling has been carried on against some porary connection has been formed with of the principal European stores in the Shanghai, and that all messages for that Colony. The method adopted was rather port, Japan, &c., have gone forward. At an ingenious one, viz., to send chits to present Amoy is out of circuit, but it is expected that the cable will be entirely on certain supplies. The signatures which repaired this evening.

chai; the greater part of the inflammable has been converted into "yours tuly," and be taken to prevent them coming down un- third signature was transformed into " Mrs awares. It would be much botter if they were immediately hauled down, as any chance of | Lane Crawford's to-day, one in the morningan accident would then be impossible. The coolies ceased work this afternoon: and all the junks have taken their departure. There will very likely be nothing more done towards removing the material until by some other individual to get the goods. have come back to his normal state of mind. able run on butter, and one of the last

An Inquest was held this afternoon (17th) at the Government Civil Hospital, before the following gentlemen as jurers:-Messrs E. J. Hughes, Q. J. Gutierrez, and G. Waghorn, on the body of a Chinaman, who was found hanging in a garden at Pok-foolam. The medical evidence showed that the body had been hanging there, for some time, and it was only through the lukong's taken up arms, and broken out into reattention being drawn to it by the stench that the discovery was made. Acting Sergeant Hill, stationed at Pok-foo-lam, said no information could be gained about the deceased, and no one had been, as far as his enquiries extended, missed in the neighbourhood. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of death through strangulation.

THERE will embark on board the troopship Tyne (Commander J. Stokes) to-morrow Saturday, two detachments of the first batallion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who this month completed three years stay in the Colony. One of the detachments, numbering 5 officers and 168 non-commissigned officers and men proceed to Penang the officers are : Major D. M. Taylor, Capt. T. M. G. Thackeray, Lieutenants A. M. Goodrich, A. J. Murray, and A. J. Lawford: The other and larger detachment numbering 5 officers and 243 non-commissioned officers and men goes to Singapore; used at the end of a letter, and on there are also 15, women and 28 children; the officers who go with this detachment are : Captain Philip Stainforth (also Mrs Stainforth); Capt. J. A. Bennett, Lieuts. R. C. G. Cox, A. A. Graves, and J. G. either in the ordinary hand or seal Mayne. The Tyne will remain at Singalion with the exception of that of the the Buffs to Hongkong, returning again to Governor General and Governor, which Singapore with the three companies of the Inniskillings, who are at present to be left

A MALIOTOUS attempt at incendiarism was made early this morning on some houses Spring Gardens. The house (No. 213), where one of the attempts was made was oc cupied by Mr J. D. Woodford on the upper storey, and by two gentlemen, as boarders, on the lower flat. Shortly after six o'clock this morning one of these gentlemen was awakened by hearing some noise. On looking closely he found that one of the windows of a room occupied by Mr Woodford as an office was on tire. With the assistance of his fellow-boarder, after breaking through Bangalore, on or about Sunday, 19th from the office, he managed to put out the instant. She brings London dates to flames, which on inspection proved to have originated from a piece of tweed cloth steeped in parathin having been affixed to alarmed, and no sooner had their alarm WE hear there is a strong probability somewhat subsided than it was again

ford, calling their attention to that house where a similar attempt had been made. The intention of the incendiaries was apparently to burn down the whole block, and the most strenuous efforts should be made to secure them. No apprehensions up to now have been made. The back of the houses, it may be mentioned, join on to the hill side and easy access had been thus obtained.

A cass of a peculiar nature was brough before Dr Stewart this morning, in which Samuel Simons, fireman on board the THE agents (Mesers Gibb Livingston & Co.) British steamer Gleniffer, was charged with outting and wounding James Whitley Balance, \$83,647.94. Simson whilst the ship was lying at the Tanjong Pagar wharf at Singapore on the 218 per cent. for the year on the paid up The E. & A. S. S. Co. S. S. Tanundice is 5th inst. It seems from the evidence to leave Sydney on the 18th inst., and is heard that the defendant, who had been Working some time extra, had been asked by the chief engineer, the complainant, to year shows a balance of \$144,888.91, which The Kowloon barracks seem to be a mark turn to again, when defendant used some indecent language, with the result that complainant struck him on the mouth. Dea First Dividend of \$12 per Share as hitherfendant had then struck complainant with a knife, and wounded him slightly on the shoulder. Defendant, in his statement, admitted having done so, but said he went ashere and intended to deliver himself up to the police, but as it was a holiday in Singapore, it was advised that the case election.

windows, which will be kept open for an ant, on a promise to behave properly, to through want of jurisdiction.

European stores requesting them to send have been used, as far as we can learn, are those of Mr J. H. Cox, Mr G. Holmes, and THERE is no further necessity for exercising | Mrs Thomsett. The word "bearer" lias extreme vigilance at the godowns at Wan- always been written "barer," "yours truly" material having been now removed. The Mr Holmes' signature, which is usually Geo. most of the beams are still in a very touchy | Holmes, was written G. Holmes. Mr Cox's condition, and every precaution will have to signature was remarkably well done. The Thomsoth." Two Chinamen called at Messrs and the other, who was caught, in the forenoon. This innocent personage was according to his own statement merely a jinricksha coolie, who had been employed Monday, or later, when the Chinaman will Mr Fournier has also lately had a considerchits he got, purporting to be signed by Mr J. H. Cox, was an order for some bacon, Florida water, and butter. It is thought the Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., and that the party who has been providing stated that his client was an assistant in the at so light expense for his new year's larder will shortly have to put up with fewer dainties.

> RUMOUR is current that a telegram has been received from Nagasaki announcing that the anti-progressive party in Korea has bellion under the leadership of Dai in Kun The headquarters of the rebels is said to be Toraifu: - Courier.

The inauguration of the Tramway from Saigon to the Chinese town (Choloon) took place a few days since. The average of passengers is about 2500 persons per day. This is a good commencement and the prospects are that the venture will be remunerative, Siam Advertiser.

Tue death from cholera of Lady Forgusson. and of her niece; Miss Richman, has aroused considerable scientific and general interest as to the etiology of that fell disease. Both Lady Fergusson and Miss Richman, says the Times of India, " were living at Government House, Parel, when the former was attacked; and were naturally closely associated together and subjected to much the same local influences. Lady Fergusson was attacked on the morning of Saturday, the 7th instant, and Miss. Richman, who had been with her up to that time, was at once sent away from Parel to Malabar Point. Miss Richman subsequently procooded to Puna, and was attacked there on Saturday, the 14th instant. There was thus. an interval of just seven days between the two scizures. It follows, therefore, that while on the supposition of infection, the the partition which divided their apartments of Lady Fergusson's attack. When it is clause exempting the shipowner in case of ward social anarchy and corruption." In same punishment as would be inflicted on a the woodwork of the window. The in- should not obtain its supply of milk from the carrier from a liability which the law may be noted us a sign of the times, when ed justice, and it is all the less even hand. mates, as would be supposed, were rather some source under its own control, and this places upon him, if there was no such sti- there was no such stithe subject of repeated warning in the

> CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COY. The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's offices, at three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next, the 22nd February :--

The Directors have much pleasure in sub mitting their Annual Report, and the Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1881. Work Account for this year, as per last report was \$151,029,68. Deduct Dividend

of 212 per Share paid in 1881, 348,000.00 : the Losses and Claims accruing to this year, \$18,389.13; and Premia returned on Policies cancelled, \$992.61, equal to \$67,381.74. The Directors propose paying a Second Dividend of \$6 per Share, making in all Capital, and carrying the Balance of

\$59,647.94 to the Reserve Fund, which is thereby increased to \$493,632,24. 1881. The Werking Account for thi taking into consideration the reduction in rates introduced since the 11th May, 1881 and the increased competition, is very satisfactory. The Directors purpose to pay

Directors. - Messes A. Mclver and H. L. Dalrymple retirs from the Board in accordance with the Articles of Association, and offer themselves for re-election. Auditors. - Mesara James H. Cox and G. O: Scott have duly audited the Accounts

now presented, and offer themselves for re-P. Rykis, Chairman,

SUPREME COURT IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. " Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Puisne

Friday, Feb. 17.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MAGAO STEAMBOAT Co. v. VOGEL & ANR. - \$1000. Mr Wotton, of Messra Brereton and Wotton appeared for the plaintiff. Mr A. A. da Costa, Secretary of the Company, stated that there was over \$1000 due for freight of carriage of goods between here, Canton & Macao, but to save trouble the sum over \$1,000 had been waived. Mr Vogel, Junr. stated that the debt was correct, but that both partners were at pro-

His Lordship gave judgment for the mend this fact to the consideration of the amount claimed with costs. SIEMBSEN v. WAI YUNG CHEUN. -- \$84.18. Mr Wotton appeared for the plaintiff and

due for freight of goods against the defendshop, 104 Jervois Street. .The claim was admitted and his Lordship gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff

Mr Sharp, of Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff and sued for as wages. In the account filed there was a balance due of \$784.30 up to end of last year. Since then there had been an additional month's talary of \$100, and there had been received \$400 on count, still leaving a balance of \$484.30; this amount was claimed, less \$63.69, which had been paid for Mr Aarons, in his absence at Canton on business.

Mr Edward Vogel, said both partners of the firm were absent, but as far as he know the account was correct: His Lordship gave judgment in fayour of the plaintiff for \$420.69, with costs.

VINCENOT v. YAU CHEONG Po. \$61.63 .-His Honour gave judgment on this case forenoon, as follows:—This is a claim for the loss of Rum, shipped on the plaintiff's account from Singapore, by the steamship Atholt, in April 1881. The defendant's firm were the charterers of the bill of lacking for 4 casks of Mauritius

for "leakage, breakage, .&c." On wal here, one of the casks was staves broken, and two others crushed. claim is made for the loss. No evidence permit the evidence of the officers to be ob-I infer as a fact that the rum casks were not to be compared with the divorce rate of

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, (Before the Full Court.) Friday, Feb. 17.

GRAGA . P. PITNAN. Mr Mackean, instructed by Mosers Sharp Tollar and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and said he had to petition the Court

titled to costs, unless in cases where the 1874. The evidence as to the effects of the all, they are only unlucky individuals of a party had done something to forfelt the facility of divorce is singularly incomplete. vast class. right to costs. Considering the merits and Strange to say, it seems to make little or no These points are all the better worth con-

facts of the case, and that the winning difference in the average rate of immorality. sidering because of the present Attorneyparty is generally entitled to costs he would award costs to that party. Mr Mackean was then granted leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

HHANGHAI. (N.-C. Daily News.) Private letters from America by last mail state that a fire had occurred in New York in which twenty thousand half-chests of tea , were destroyed.

A Chinese official, who is deep in the confidence of La, Hung-chang, recently purchased ten thousand mow of land for the purpose of opium-cultivation. We com-Anti-opium Society at home, and those who sympathise with it in China. We have received private information

from North with respect to the Opium stated that the sum claimed was a balance negotiations, which are, apparently, in abeyance. The Chinese authorities have ant, who was partner in the Wine Mow made a new demand, namely that the in port-duty on the Indian drug be paid, not on each shipment as it comes in, but in lump sum yearly in advance. The British Minister is said to have replied that before agreeing to such a proposal as that it would be Wood v. Chew Sing, \$8.60. - The de- necessary to refer it to the Home and Indian fondant received from the plaintiff, the Chief Government. It is clear that the receipt Engineer on board the Yotsai, in the of duties by the Chinese themselves, withbeginning of January last some articles of out foreign intervention, would deprive the clothing to wash, but which had never been Customs service of a very large income; returned. They were valued at the seven-and-n-half per cont. being we beamount claimed, but a counter claim of lieve, the deduction at present allowed by \$1.64 was allowed. His Lordship gave the Imperial Government on Customs judgment in favour of the plaintiff for collections for the working expenses of the \$6.96, allowing the defendant the opportu- staff. It is posible, from what we hear, that nity of returning the clothes within three | the full duty may be placed at a lower negotiations may virtually full through.

been reported as water-logged, was towed up to the upper section this morning (9th) A fire, originating in the fall of one of za Theatre at Asakusa, Tokiyo, at half-past stricken in their endeavours to make their ! escape. So far no loss of life has been reported ; but many persons were seriously ing, with about forty adjoining tenements, been burned to the grounds The conflagration lasted for little over an hour

IS THE FAMILY IN DANGER? (Pall Mall Budget.) tion, but according to some scute observers it is at present in no small danger of destruc-Mr Goldwin Smith sees in the spread of the Woman's Rights movement a danger to the essential institution of society, which in time, if Lord Salisbury is wise, may socure for him the support of the brilliant profound to be quite empty; having one of the seph Cook, of Boston, who shares to the full Mr Goldwin Smith's dread of divorce, main- sentence of nine months upon Mesers May The damage was apparently due to a fall or tains that the tendency of the Woman's and Mair of Macclesfield seems to have crush; another had part of the end stove Rights movement is exactly opposite to that been that they had taken counsel's opinion in, and was closed up with chunam. This which Mr Smith attributes to it. It stands as to the legality of the course they pursued, second one had leaked 204 gallous. The to reason that my movement strengthening and had received an answer favourable to the power and influence of woman in society was given by the defendants, and although | will naturally tend to strengthen the instithe case has stood over for some time to tution in which of all others women are most interested. These, however, are but tained, no evidence has been got, as the speculations, and the important thing to ship has not been in port since the cause note is that both writers agree in deploring came on for hearing. Now, Mr Johnson as an incontestable fact a growing laxity in contended that this "leakage and breakage" America concerning the marriage tie. A exemption in the bill of lading exempted | writer in the Century, looking not so much the defendants from liability, and that to the tendencies of theories as to the rethe case of Bruxall and Orhloff, L. R., cord of statistics, comes to a similar conclu-1. P. C. was an authority for this sion as to the facts. In the United States, contention. That case decided that the says the latter observer, "it cannot be deshipowner was not responsible for leakage nied that the permanence of the family is believe felt still more widely that such while on the supposition of infection, the the result of bad storage where the shippers seriously threatened." Roman Catholics victims as these of Tuesday are emphatically the wrong men in the wrong place. incubation of seven days for the disease in It was found as a fact that a large quantity tive barrier to the destruction of the family Their office is little more than ministerial; the case of Miss Richman, they would of oil had leaked from the casks because or Christendom, in which case the family they are simply middle terms between the demand a difference of seven days between the cargo-surrounding had heated the must certainly be in a very precarious conthe periods of incubation in the two cases, staves and dried them so that they leaked. dition indeed, We quoted some months election sums of money which he knows on the alternative supposition that both There was no negligence shown as against ago statisties which are reproduced in the perfectly well can by no possibility be seizures were the results of a common cause, the shipowners. They were not aware of Century concerning the increase of divorce Science knows nothing certain regarding the fact that such stowage would lead to in the New England States, which seem to merely willing to receive, but who insist on either the minimum or the maximum period loss. In Creck v. General Steam Naviga. show that the movement of society towards receiving, money for their votes. It is on of incubation of the disease, but we believe tion Co., L. R., 3 C. P., 18; Chief Justice the substitution of contract for status is this last point especially that the cant just there is nothing in past experience to make Bovill says :- "The evidence in every case making rapid progress across the Atlantic. mentioned is went to lavish itself. The it violently improbable that a difference of must vary according to its peculiar circum. Without being so far as to declare that the wicked bribing agent is represented as geseven days should exist between the two. stances,—but if the goods are damaged and family is going legally and theoretically de- ing about tempting poor but previously From the numerous common influences to no reasonable explanation of the damage composed into its individual elements, it is honest voters with his internal gold. which Lady Fergusson and Miss Richman can be given except the negligence of the evident that the theory of the indissolubiwere subjected to at Parol, it is impossible to defendants, a Jury are justified in finding lity of marriage is losing ground. As the elections nothing can be less like the fact, select any one and identify it definitively as that such negligence is proved." In that writer says, with a characteristic touch, With very rare exceptions the bribee is a the cause of the disease. Those, however, case there was an exception in favour of "the ways that lead out of wedlock are nu- man who has made up his mind to bewho incline to the water theory, will be the shipowners for "breakage, leakage and merons and broad, and many thore be that bribed. His attitude is precisely that of likely to see a correspondion of their view damage"—and certain goods were damaged find them." Nor does he disguise his opi- the Bridgwater elector who was canvassed in the circumstance that the milk which by oil-which the Jury inferred had leaked nion that the broad path in this case also by the late Mr Bagohot. "I won't voto was used at Government House, and of from the donkey engine. In Phillip v. "leadeth to destruction." The movement for gentlefolks unless they does something which in all probability both the victims par- | Clark, 2 C. B., N. S., 156, this declaration from status to contract, instead of being in for I." Yet the law hardly troubles itself at took, came from the village of Parel, where charged less on certain casks of sherry his eyes the normal evolution of the highest all about the corrupt voter, while it visits

tease, which was an injury caused by the substitution of a contract dissoluble by boat with Messrs May, Mair, and Edwards, the falling of some bags of sugar from a consent for the old-established union where- It so happened, however, that their evidcrane on a Custom-house officer, Pigott B. | by a wedded pair were joined until death did said, "It is prima facie the result of them part. In England, however, we are and so they got their cartifloates of indemsome negligence, and for these reasons I still far behind the United States, especial nity. There is something revolting to an think it was a question for the jury, and ly the States of New England. We ordinary sense of justice in such a state of that the defendants should be called upon have only one petition for divorce in every things—a state in which the mere caprice to explain how the injury happened to be 300 marriages, and although the proportion of Commissioners in refusing to call a man inflicted." In this case, acting as a juror, has doubled in the last few years it is still improperly or negligently stowed or hand- Connecticut, where of Protestant marri- sense of justice, there is the expediency of ed-which is the only reasonable explana- ages one in every eight is annulled by the the master to be considered. There is no tion of the breakage leading to this leakage law courts. But although we have not yet triter saying about punishment and none 1880.—The Balance at the Credit of gard to the fact that chunam had been Massachusetts the Protestant divorce rate is effective it may be heavy or light, but should plastered on the stove in end of one cask, one in fifteen-we seem to be on the road, be as certain as possible. So long as the crimiwhilst no exemption is claimed on account and it is a grave question—it is, indeed, one hal can say to himself that there are a of damage arising from perils of the sea of the gravest questions—what result the hundred chances in his favour and only one Credits; I am of opinion that the defendant should multiplication of divorces will have in the against him, no severity of the improbable Documentary 4 months sight, 3 93 pay the loss. Judgment for amount claimed, family. It is not possible to go much furpenulty will deter him. Now the chances ther than the Statute of Maine, which ome of punishment to any individual briber are powers any justice of the Supreme Court to exceedingly small; indeed, by the exercise grant a full divorce whenever, in the exer- of a little ingenuity, he can practically do cise of a sound discretion, he deems it away with them altogether. If he is reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic caught, it must be owing either to his own harmony, and consistent with the peace of imprudence, or to the treachery of others the family and the morality of society. The who are bribed to incriminate him by Connecticut omnibus law of 1843-which, receiving immunity themselves. The prehowever, was found to be too wide even for New England-granted divorce for "any such misconduct as permanently destroys for leave to make an appeal to Her Majesty the happiness of the petitioner and defeats the purpose of the marriage relation." As conspired to commit an offence, the great The Acting Chief Justice said before yet nothing of the kind is proposed in this majority are bribed by a free pardon to they heard the claim he thought it would country, but even under the existing law be better to complete their former judg. the number of divorces has enormously in- viction of the infinitesimal minority. It is ment by giving a decision about the costs. creased. In Franco, where the Republican He said the question was reserved to allow party is pledged to legalize divorce, legal sethem to decide what was the practice in parations have gone up from one in 371 marregard to divided dicisions of this sort. Ciages in 1840-50, to one in 152 in 1860-70. In the first in his opinion the winning party was enin his opinion the winning party was en-

South Carolina allows no divorces, North General's throatened change of whips for

IMPRISONMENT FOR BRIBERY.

the persons convicted of bribery at Sand-

The severe sentences passed recently on

wich and Macclesfield may not impossibly have an effect somewhat different from that which appears to have been anticipated by the judges who passed them. Their object seems to have been to affirm in some decided and startling manner the principal that the law does regard bribery as a serious figure than the one mentioned by our Tien- offence, and so to convert public opinion tsin Correspondent on the Revision negotia- and encourage juries to convict. Accord-AARONS v. VOGEL & ANR., \$484.30 - tions; but it seems also possible that the ing to general experience, the proceeding is likely to act rather in an opposit direction. Juries will probably be rather more The barque Black Diamond, which has than less reluctant to convict when they are aware of the results of conviction. This, however, is, it may be admitted; not by one of the Tug Boat Association's boats. a very important consideration, inasmuch as it can hardly be more difficult to obtain the stage lamps, occurred in the Sarnwaka. convictions in these cases than it is at present. Supposing that severity is really five o'clock on the evening of the 23rd justifiable, there might be some reason for ultimo. Great confusion immediately took | contending that, when the law catches possession of the audience, who were panic. | specimen of a class of criminals particularly hard to catch, it will do well to make an example of him. An example has certainly been made of the unfortunates whom their injured, and the building is in ruins, hav- own ill-luck and the advoit management of the Commissioners has exposed to the clutches of the law law. Three solicitors, all men of high standing and position in their respective societies, have been condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from six to nine months, without any of those indulgences usually accorded to persons their class who have been convicted of what The family is the corner-stone of civiliza- may be called artificial crimes, that is to say, which are the creation of statute rather than of the moral. A coach proprietor, who, as a Town Councillor of Sandwich, must be presumed to be of respectable station, also has six months, and shorter terms are issigned to half a dozen other persons. The most remarkable point fessor. On the other hand, the Rev. Jo- of the judgment, perhaps, is that the aggravated enormity which procured the

The speech in which Mr Justice Denman passed sentonce ignores the main reasons which lie at the root of the general reluctance to see sentences of this kind inflicted. Very few people, we suppose, have any abstract sympathy with or approval of bribery, though paradoxes here and there have been started-more in jest than earnest-to defend it. But there is felt to be, in the first place, a good deal of cant about the objections usually made to the practice; and, in the second place, it is, we honestly spent, and the voters who are not every one knows who knows anything of cholera was prevalent before and at the time through improper stowage. There was a social order, is "a temporary reaction to- Mr May and his fellows with about the remembered how generally the milk sold in breakage and leakage. The Conet decided his opinion, "the well-mount changes by wife-beater who had not quite killed a Indian towns is watered, and how notorious- that this clause did not free from breakage; which the grip of the old marriage laws has woman. In the same way the candidate, ly impure are the sources from which the or leakage arising through negligence, been gradually loosened have produced on even though his intentions may be obvious. water used for the purpose is taken, it is a There can be no doubt but a clause ex- the whole more domestic unhappiness than ly and transparently corrupt, gets off with matter for surprise that an establishment empting from breakage and leakage and they have prevented." Such, however, does nothing worse than a partial and temporary like that of Government House, Parel, damage" in a bill of lading only exempts not seem to be the general opinion, and it disability. This is certainly not even-handsurprise is increased by the fact that the pulation. It throws the onus of proof on the that an English lady within the last few days punishment get punishment get punished in the most danger of impure milk, with reference shippers. But there are cases where res has not hesitated to write, and a respectable haphazard way. A mere glance at the reespecially to cholera, has been of late years ipsi loquitur, as in Byrne r. Boodle, and firm of London publishers to publish, a very ports of the Election Commissions will Scott v. the London Dock Co., 34 L. J. parnest plea for a reform of the marriage show that there were scores and hundreds of Exch. 17. (See judgment of Baron Pigott). laws, hardly, if at all, distinguishable from agents and sub-agents in exactly the same ence was necessary to the Commissioners. may subject him to severe and even ruinous punishment. But, independently of the

Carolina has a divorce law that is singularly scorpions in this matter of bribery. When lax, yet no one seems to find my difference the rules of Parliament have been altered. between the morality of the two States, and the English tenant-farmers presented Divorce is not legal in France, but Parisians with various undefined booms, and the are not more moral than Bostonians, who Bankruptcy laws settled once for all, and annul one marriage in every fifteen. New county government revolutionized, and the York has the strictest of divorce laws. labourer enfranchised, and a few other Maine gives every judge liberty to divorce trifling bouleversements of the British Conwhom he pleases, yet is New York as pure stitution effected, Sir Henry James is going as Maine ! Whatever may be the result on | to make matters much more unpleasant for social morality, the writer in the Century bribers. It remains to be seen whether believes that facility of divorce seriously such an alteration of the law would be of threatens the family institutions, and, any effect. It is, to say the least, not probolding that of nion, he makes various able. Bribery is an ugly weed, but one of suggestions to stem the current which he ad- very hardy growth, so long as the actual mits is running very strongly in the direct soil in which it grows the willingness of tion of divorce. No doubt, if all his propo- voters to be bribed—is not affected, and it sals were accepted, it might diminish the is not quite clear how this is to be done by divorce rate; but we have must of them more severity to agents. The increase of already in full force in this country, and the the constituencies and the magic of the divorce rate increases, and appears to be Ballot were to do away with it. It is now only too likely to go on increasing. The ex- notorious that they have not done anything perience of America in this subject is much of the kind; on the contrary, the Ballot in advance of our own, and it is to be re- Act is the very Magna Charta of the corrupt gretted that more detailed and trustworthy voter, securing to him, the formerly imposinformation is not procurable as to the actual sible privilege of receiving bribes from both results on society and on the family which parties at once. As for the increase of accrue from the extension of facilities for individual votes, and to make the "boss" system for which the Caucus arrangements of Mr Schnadhorst and his friends give every facility both necessary and imminout. Nor is it at all probable that the plan of shutting up in prison an old gentleman of sixty-three who, relying on the law, has told the truth freely, but has put himself. in the power of the Commissioners by a mistake or an equivocation on a single unimportant point, will be any more successful. For, as has been already pointed out, the most likely result of this severity will simply be an increased reluctance to convict on the part of juries, if not a posreaction of public feeling against criminal proceedings for bribery altogether. The truth is that nothing can be more clumsy or less equitable than the present legal methods of dealing with bribery. They punish the wrong persons, and they punish them in the wrong sort of way. There can be nothing more prejudicial to the "conscience of the nation" of which we hear so much now-a-days than the creation of artificial crimes and the confusion of difforent kinds of culpability by the infliction of an identical punishment, unless perhaps it be the infliction of punishment in the uneven and haphazard manner which; as has been shown, is a necessary incident of the present law of Election Commissions and trials. In all cases the first thing to do is to proportion the penalty to the offence; and

as it happens, this is particularly easy to do in the case of bribery. If it were the custom not, according to the present rather irrational rule, to disfranchise a constituency for ever for the fault of one generation, but to suspend its franchise for five, ten, or twenty years, and then restore it during good behaviour; if candidates proved guilty of bribery were rendered incapable of sitting in Parliament (the present theory of agency being of course modified) for a longer or shorter period; if agents detected in the same practice were made incapable of serving anywhere in the same the capacity without vitiating the election; and, finally, if every person proved to have been bribed were struck off the register, as much would have been done to check bribery as can reasonably be done, and probably far more than is done under the present mixture of coaxing for confessions and punishing for not having had the chance of confessing. For, if people would clear their minds of cantabout bribery, they would see that the reason for objecting to it is simply that, in conceivable cases, it might prevent the State from being served in Pariament by the best man. The agent or the candidate who buys votes disturbs the judgment of the constituency in selecting the best man; the voter who sells them announces that he does not care about using that judgement. The appropriate punishment, therefore, is, in the first place, to disqualify the man who solicits votes for money; in the second, to disfranchise the persons who are false to their trust, and who show themselves open to this manner of soliciting. Beyond this the State can have no possible reason for going, and by going beyond this it simply defeats its own intentions. The weapon of disability or disfranchisement is, easily used; it is perfectly equitable in its operation; it is not likely to be interfered with by sympathy with the victims; and, best of all, it is absolutely of. fectual. No other weapon unites these advantages, or even most of them certainly that at present in use does not. For, when the House of Commons is at last stirred up to disfranchise a borough, what happens ! The corrupt voters simply swell the country constituency-an errangement perhaps as ludierous in its anomaly as any to be found, even in English nolitics. It is, of course, in the highest degree desirable that so severe a punishmont as disfranchisement should not be used indiscriminately, and perhaps that it should never be used without allowing a locus ponitentice. But, with obvious safeguards, it might be made thoroughly workable as applied to individuals, to parts of constituencies-for very often one ward in a town is utterly corrupt when the next is not corrupt at all and to constituencies en bloc. Imprisonment for bribery has none of these advantages. When public opinion holds it disgracoful to bribe, as it already. holds it disgraceful to be bribed, bribery will cease; but that state of public opinion will not be brought about by the haphazard infliction of a clearly incongruous punishment. - Saturday Review

HONGKONG, February 17. OPIUM-New Patna, cash, .. \$105 New Benares, cash,... 605 New Malwa, credit,... 660 Allowance, Taels 32 Old Malwa, credit,... 705

Quotations.

Allowance, Taels..... 16 Exchange. 30 days' sight, Shanghai, demand. So days' sight, private 735

Gold Leaf, 991 fine

Sovereigns, ... Shares. (For Share Quotations, see Page 4.)

cent system of obtaining convictions for bribery may be said to be a vast manufac-Temperature. ture of king's evidence, in which, some Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co. a Premises. hundreds or thousands of persons having Quoen's Road.) Honoxono, February 17. supply the necessary testimony for the con-BAROMETER- O A.M.... the knowledge of all this, and not any sym-20.808 pathy with corrupt practices which make THERMOMETER- 9 A.M. these Sandwich and Macclesfield unfortu-7 P. M. ... 62 4 P.M. ... 61 (Wet bulb) 2 A.M. 62 Do. 1 P.M. 61

and, in the second, if they are guilty at Do. 4 P.M. 60 Maximum Do. Minimum over night 65

A MINISTRY OF FINE ARTS FOR ENGLAND. (Pall Mall Budget.)

The recent writer has called attention to the questions which retate to the organization of the public service and the application of the public funds in connection with the fine arts in the country. In France the same order of questions has just been solved by the creation of a new department of the executive government under the title of Ministry of Arts. The debates to which this measure gave rise in the French Chamber cannot but have afforded food for reflection to many readers in England. It is obvious that our own administrative arrangements in regard to these matters are anomalous and confused to a degree with which we are not likely very much longer to remain content. Public interest has of late years been grontly heightened in all that pertains to the fine arts; neither is that interest confined to particular classes of the community or to particular centres of population. It may prove before long to be both a practicable and a popular thing to ensure for these branches of activity a more efficient and a more authoritative representation in the national councils than they at present possess. The chief branches of artistic activity to which the encouragement and control of the State may with propriety be extended would soom to be four in number -namely. education, primary, technical, and superior, in the principles and practice of the several arts; the acquisition of works of arts for the nation and their distribution and preservation in public museums and galle ries: the construction, maintenance, and decoration of public edifices and monuments: the protection and conservation historical monuments, whether the property

of the State or otherwise. As a matter of fact public money ready systematically expended under the control of the State on all of these objects, except on the conservation of monuments which are private property. But the money is expended and the control exercised by various departments of the Executive having no connection with one another, or else by boards having no well-defined relations either to Government or to Parliament. Thus, with reference to the first of our four headings; the primary, the technical, and to a cortain extent also the superior art education of the country have within the bust five-and-twenty years been organized, along with its scientific education, as a separate department under the management of the President and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. In connection with the work of this department, and under its exclusive control, there has been established one of the chief of our metropolitan museums, that at South Kensington. Other quasi-public institutions for the higher kind of art education in London are the Royal Academy and the School of Art at University College, both of them maintained by private funds, and accordingly exempt from Government interference, except in so far as the constitution of either may be subject from time to time to parliamentary revision. We by no means imply that it would be any part of the business of a State department of Fine Arts to superviso, still less of course to supersede, the work of independent institutions like these; although no doubt the question of the relations of the Royal Academy to such a department would call for careful consideration in detail.

With reference to our second heading the acquisition of works of art for the nation, and their preservation in public museums and galleries, there exist, in total independence of the Education Department. three i portant metropolitan museums c aft-the British Museum, which is also the great national library, the National Gallery, and the National Portrait Gallery. Each o these is placed under the management of separate body of unpaid trustees. These boards of trustees are variously appointed and constituted, that of the British Museum being the most singular and the most heterogeneous in its composition. Although many of the great dignituries of the State serve ox officio or by special appointment on one or other of these boards, yet none of the three has any authorized representative or spokesmin among the members of the Government. Neither is their responsibility to Parliament clearly defined. the exercise of their functions they are practically subject to the Tree vary; directly so far as concerns the grants of public money required for salaries and acquisi tions, and indirectly, through the floard of Works, so far as concerns expenditure on buildings and maintenance. And the Treasury exercises its functions of cutting down the national expenditure more remorselessly in connection with this than with any branch of the public service; a is natural, in the absence of any responsible Minister whose business it is to defend such expenditure to his colleagues and to Parliament. As has been justly pointed out by the writer to whom we have already referred, proposals on behalf of the national collections which both Parliament and the public would gladly sanction, are constantly in danger of being nipped in the bud at the Treasury. The most desirable and splendie acquisitions for the British Museum-and the National Gallery have more than once been only effected by dint of sustained agitation in the press, and of the vigorous exercise of the social and parliamentary influence of individual trustees. At the same time, it would almost certainly be mistake to abolish the system of museum management by trustees altogether, ought not to be impossible so to modify the constitution of these anomalous boards as to convert them into the most valuable of Arabia, or Central Asia. It is manifes permanent administrative councils for the guidance and assistance of the central against Europe is concerned, the further it is authority. If one inconvenience arising removed from Christendom the better, and from the absence of any such contral authority is a too great parsimony in expenditure on behalf of themetropolitan museums, another inconvenience is the lack of any system of co-operation between these and the various similar institutions which private and corporate munificence is fast establishing throughout the provinces. The purpose of a museum of art is, above all things, educational. The Department of Science and Art has from the first recognized this fact. by circulating among its affiliated schools in the provinces original examples of ar and art industry from the collections at the South Kensington Museum. But the circulation of valuable originals is a practice attended with risks and drawbacks. Thereare other modes in which a central State organization could work with still greater advantage for the benefit of provincial museums. One such mode would be by responsible inspection and advice, combined, perhaps, in certain cases, with grants in aid: Another mode would be by arranging for the joint purchase on behalf of the

with originals.

metropolitan and provincial museums toge-

ther of collections which might be advan-

tageously distributed between the two.

Another, and perhaps the most useful of

all would be by providing for the issue at

the lowest possible rate of facsimiles of

standard examples of the various branches

of art preserved in the great metropolitan

museums; such facsimiles being for educa-

tional purposes often of all but equal value

services as we are contemplating, the office Englishmen recoil from this gigantic scheme nearest at hand. Had chance thrown to him To sum up, it would seem at first sight

then desirable—alike in the interests of art education, of the efficiency of our metropolitan and provincial art imiseums, of the onconragement of constructive and decorative talent as applied to national undertakings, and of the future conservation of our historical monuments-it would for all these ends seem desirable that a new department of the Executive Government should be organized and put under the control of a responsible Minister of the Crown, Such a department would combine a large part of the functions at present exercised by the Science and Art Depart of the Committee of Council Education, with a large part of those present exercised by the Office of Works. t would undertake, in addition, the task of initiating and controlling, with the aid of a conneil or councils which should take the place of the present boards of trustees, the mitional expenditure upon the great metropolitan museums of art; as well that of organizing a system of co-operation between these and the museums of the provinces. Finally, sit. would be responsible to Parliament for the execution of whatever measures might hereafter adopted for the conservation of historical monuments. We are far from blind to the drawbacks attending any extension of the central executive authority to now departments of the national life. But the proposals roughly sketched out above are proposals of reorganization rather than of extension. We shall probably return another day to the fuller consideration both of the advantages and the inconvoniences which they involve.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM: The most remarkable paper in the Januar magazines is that in which Mr Wilfrid Blint brings to a conclusion the series articles he has been contributing to the Portnightly Review on the Future of Johnn. Mr Blunt points the moral of his survey by the startling suggestion that England shoul become the special patron and protector of the Moslem religion. This working alliance between the Defender of the Faith and the Caliph of Islam Mr Blunt believes to be dictated alike by the necessities of our Imperial position and the promptings humanitarian enthusiasm. England, says, "cannot destroy Islam, nor dissolve her own connection with her. Therefore. in God's naine, let her take Islam by the hand, and encourage her boldly in the path of virtue." The conception is a hold one and Mr. Blunt works it out with unswerving courage to the last detail. In his eyes the Mahommedans will lose entirely their hold upon Europe and upon the shores of Nordvances with rapid strides in Asia and " In the decay of Buddhism Islam

them Africa. Constantinople will fall, the Ottoman Empire will vanish like an evil dream, but Islam, which recedes in Europe. and not Christianity will be the form under which God will eventually be worshipped in the tropies." As a moral and intellectual force moulding the lives and dominating the destinies of men Islam will derive new vigour by the destruction of the Sultanet, and, in Mr Blant's opinion, on England's acceptance or refusal, of the mission of utilizing this greatest roligious force in Asiafor the purposes of humanity and progress depends, not only the future of her dominion in India, but the whole solution of the problem of civilizing Southern Asia. With forty millions, rapidly becoming fifty millions, of Mussulmans in India, a homogeneries mass of intelligent, energetic believers, in close sympathy with the Faithful throughout the world, with a vital interest in Egypt, a secondary interest in Syria, a crusade on hand for the suppression of the slave trade, and a vast Kathir population in South Africa which promises to become Mussulman, England's rôle in regard to Islam is, in Mr Blunt's opinion, very plainly marked out as soon as the fall of the Ottoman Empire clears the way for the great change. It is this :- "The Caliphate-no longer an empire, but still an independent govereignty-must be taken under British protection, and publicly guaranteed its politiend existence, undisturbed by further aggression from Europe. It will then be for Mahommodans, and especially for the Mahommedans of India, to decide upon the new metropolis of their faith. If Syria be still free, that metropolis may be Damascus; if Irak, Bagdad; or it may be in Egypt, or

the more easily accessible by sea. I have already given it as my opinion that the move, when made, will be one southwards, and ultimately to Arabia. . But it may well happen that its first stage will be no further than Cairo. The Caliphate reached Constantinople through Egypt, and may return by the same road, and there are certain quite recent symptoms which seem to point in the direction of such a course being the one taken." Supposing that this is the course taken, and after a temporary stay at Cairo, the Caliphate is shifted to Arabia Mr Blunt continues :- "Established at Mesca, our duty of protecting the head of the Mussulman religion would be comparatively a simple one. Hejaz for all military purposes is inaccessible by land for Europeans; and Mecca, were it necessary at any time to give the Caliph a garrison of Mussulman troops, is within a night's march of the coast. . . Arabia might be declared the natural appanage of the Cali-phate, the State Pontificali of the supreme head of the Mussulman religion. In its animal had forced his way in. The instinct internal organization we should have no cause to interfere; nor would its protection from without involve us in any outlay. little stranger. What can it be? A streatpilgrimage as a Government undertaking, a boy's duffie great coat, very thread-bare, with the construction of a railway from with a hole in it, and buttoned tight to the Jeddah to Megca and the establishment of thoroughly well-ordered lines of steamers from the principal Mahommedan ports, all cost, would every year add a new prestige

passed .- Pall Mall Gazette.

DE QUINCEY, THE OPIUM-EATER (Pioneer.) At the recent Mansion House meeting, Cardinal Manning, poisoned apparently by Sir C. Aitcheson's one-sided report, affirmed that the whole native population of British Burmah was being ruined body and soul by opium. Defenders of the opium monopoly might have put forward De Quincey in support of an argument that the consumption years ago he was a barefooted and bareof the drug is not so fatal as its enemies assume. Do Quincey began to take opium a rare privilege to be allowed to pick up in 1804 at Oxford, when he was attacked | cigarette ends in the European cafes. Many by neuralgia, at the age of nineteen. From an honest cafetier still living has often that time to his death, at the close of 1859, soundly cuffed his Excellency for over zend he was a daily consumer of the oriste. in pursuit of those then much appreciated Sometimes he preferred it in sticks, some delicacies. He next took service in a it liquid out of a decanter, which stood on barber's apprentice, and at fifteen struck Letters per half onnce, for Books and the table by his side. His daily allowance out a line for himself as a courtier. This grains or 1,000 drops. For some time, dur- royal princess, and gone through every normal maximum was 8,000 drops, but he He became a Prime Minister of Tunis four occasionally increased the consumption to years ago. He can write his own name the excessive total of 12,000 drops per legibly, and can speak only his own langdiem. This was the time of the opium horrors so vividly described in his Confessions. During the latter part of his life he restricted his supply, as a rule, to a daily total of 100 drops. No man lived more steadily in the intoxication of opium, vet neither his mental, nor his moral, nor his physical powers suffered any permanent deterioration. He considered himself profound expert in the science of its consumption, and that he could exactly regulate the dose with reference to the object of the patient, whether this was a desire to escape pain or to obtain an intellectual stimulant and exhilarant. He asserted, indeed, that his regular recourse to the drug had provided an effective specific for the hereditary pulmonary consumption to whichit was supposed he was liable, but medical testimony maintains that his constitutional complaint was not of this miture, but was a slow or intermittent ulcoration of the stomach. This information is taken from the latest biographical notice of the queer little opiumeater, a well-written and sympathetic monograph by Professor Masson, just published later advices, private or otherwise, than his in the "English Men of Letters" series, edited by Mr John Morley. There is no more eccentric character in

English literary history than this shy, sensitive, small-limbed, industrious, absent minded, odd-mannered, brilliant, " wee intellectual wizard," Professor Masson, who met De Quincey on two or three occasions, has collected all the procurable anecdotes of his odd habits. During his residence a Lasswade near Edinburgh, one of his freaks was a perpetual shifting of his temporary town lodgings. His family lived at Lass wade, but most of his literary work wa done in the town. He would flit from street to street, as each set of rooms became in time "snowed up" with a lumber of books papers, and manuscripts. Afraid lest his store should be lost, and unable-to screw up sufficient worldly knowledge and daring to pay off the rent and remove his trestures elsewhere, he used to retain the lodging in his hire, entrust his property to the custody of the landlady; and fly to a new and emptier den. It is unknown how many different lodgings he frequented during these nine years, but it has been ascertained that he had sometimes "at least four separate simultaneously in his tenancy. One special characteristic was the absolute uncertainty of his whereabouts or next movements at any particular time. It was supposed that he laboured under some gratuitous fear of being pursued by clamorous landladies, and that this suspiciousness became "an ingrained habit" connecting itself "with his astounding incompetence in money matters." Indeed, in matters of personal business the interpreter of Ricardo "was helpless as an infant." He was treasure-trove to beggars, and his childlike inexperience and forgetfulness often involved him in temporary dilemmas, or what appeared so to him. There is one excellent illustration of this feature of his nature in a story told by Mr Hill Burton, which Professor Masson, quotes :- "One very late, De Quincey arriving at a riend's door, and having obtained admission with difficulty, explained, with all the skill and pathos of his beautiful rhetoric, that it was absolutely essential he should be provided at once with 7s. 6d. On perceiving surprise on his friend's face, he proceeded to explain that he had a document in his possession the transference of

which to his friend's care would probably obviate his hesitation; and then, after rummaging in his pockets, and fetching s miscellany of small articles out of these, he produced at last a crumpled piece of paper which he tendered as security. It was a £50 note; and his impression was that if he had kept the note in exchange for the 7s. 6d., he would have heard no more of the transaction, and indeed that, before coming to his door. De Quincey had been trying to negotiate the exchange at a series of shops, and had failed only through extreme scepticism on the part of the shopkeepers." Edinburgh literary society became eager to meet this brilliant essayist. Hok-un Kok. but he could only be induced to show at rare intervals. Appointments were seldom kept, but when he was lured or convoyed into attendance, his conversation delighted the guests. Here is Mr Hill Burton's description of his appearance at one important dinner-party :- "The festivities of the afternoon are far on when a commotion is heard in the hall as if some dog or other stray of a friendly guest tells him of the arrival : he opens the door and fetches in the A systematic development of the boy of some sort? His costume in fact, is chin, where it meets the fragments of a parti-coloured beicher handkerchief; on his Ngong-shun Chau. feet are list shoes, covered with snow, for matters which would amply repay their it is a stormy winter night, and the trowsers! Some one suggests that they are Sai-wan Tsai. Passing to our third head, that of the to English influence. This might be still mere linen garments blackened with writ- Sai Ying-pun.

of such a reorganization of the public amount to half a million sterling." If it consisted of the fragments of apparel of the Eirst Commissioner of Works would of a working partnership between a Chris- a court single-breasted coat, with a bishop's naturally be merged, in great part at least, tian State and the Moslem Church, Mr apron, a kilt, and top-boots, in these he in the Ministry of Fine Arts. The con- Blunt warns them that the position which would have made his entry." Many stories struction and the decoration of public they abandon will be eagerly grasped by were told of his strange practice of necturnal buildings are matters which bear closely, some less scrupulous neighbour. "The rambles round Edinburgh, for though slight not only on the growth and prospects of Caliphato is a weapon forged for anythand in frame, he was an indefatigable walker, national art, but on the dignity of national |-for Russia's at Bagdad, for France's at and he carried a small bull's eye lantern on life. To a remodelled department of Public Damascus, or for Holland's (call it one day dark nights. It is said that occasionally be Works under a Ministry of Fine Arts, with Germany's) in our stead at Mecca." Mr would lay down to sleep on the road-side the aid, perhaps, of some sort of specially Blunt's concluding prediction as to the or in the woods or hedegrows. When at selected council, we might fairly look for future of Islam is very striking. Mahom- home, among his daughters in the Lasswade a more effectual initiative and a more judi- medans, he thinks, need not despair even cottage, he generally spent, the early parts | C'ton Ins. Office 10,000 &_ there arises the delicate question of the Southern Asia, and as the intelligence of home-life. On such evenings "the newsdegree to which it may prove possible or the races they convert shall have risen to paper was brought out, and he; telling in desirable for Government to extend its the level of their present rulers, and Eu- his own delightful way rather than reading care to the protection of those historical rope, weary of her work, shall have ahan- the news, would on questions from this one monuments in our country which are the doned the task of Asiatic government, the or that one of the party, often including property, not of the State, but of corporate temporal inheritance too. How long this young friends of his children, neighbours, bodies or private individuals. This is a shall be delayed we know not. "Of the or visitors from distant places, illuminate point upon which public sentiment is be- times and seasons knoweth no man," was the subject with such a wealth of memories ginning to gather consistency and force. the confession of a greater prophet than Mr of old stories, of past or present experiences The measure proposed by Sir John Lub- Wilfrid Blunt, but his prophecy is not the of humour, of suggestion, even of prophecy, mock with reference to a particular class of less noteworthy because he can give no as by its very wealth makes it impossible monuments is a sign pointing to the pro- date for its fulfilment. In such a revolu- to give any taste of it. He was not a rebuble tendency of future legislation in such tion as he foreshadows years and even con-assuring man for nervous people to live turies are but as yesterday when it is with, as those nights were exceptions in which he did not set something on fire, the H'kong Bakery commonest incident being for some one to look up from book or work to say casually, Papa, your hair is on fire; of which a calm, It is, my love? and a hand rubbing out the blaze was all the notice taken."

> Vanity Fair states that Mustapha, ex-Prime Minister of Tunis, who now resides in Paris, is only 34 years of age, and is worth about two millions sterling. Twenty headed street arab at Tunis, and thought it times in solid cakes, sometimes he drank Maltese tavern; became on promotion a varied from 320 grains or 8,000 drops to 40 | was in 1863: Since then he has married a ing the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, his grade of the non-existent Tunisian army. uage. He has been decorated by every Power in Europe except England, and, after being the chronic object of attack by the French press for twelve months, received from the hands of Monsieur Grevy in July the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour -a distinction which he shares with the Prince of Wales, and almost all the reigning sovereigns of Europe.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following lists are corrected from the latest London and Colemal Papers, and from other sources. Considers are invited to communicate with the event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers and other information at his command. The Editor will, at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

7	AT HONGKONG.	
-	Left. Name.	From.
0		All contacts and a second
	Aug. 2, Melbourne,	Cardiff
,	,, 28, Harmonia,	Honolulu .
f		Penarth
t	Sept. 18, Endymion,	London
8 y	30, Pauline,	Cardiff
y	., 30, Elise,	Hamburg
-	Nov. 2, Livingstone,	Hamburg
9.	3, Henry,	Cardiff
t	,, 7, Christal,	Cardiff
n.	,, 12, Bramblelyre,	Cardiff
,	,, 28, Rock Terrace,	Newport
8	Déc. 5, Stillwater,	New York
p	11 Coven	London
0	1.0 D	Hamburg
8	On Paulenana	Cardiff
n	On Canlan In	Hamburg
y	DA. Comer December	Australia
-	On T A Destand	Australia
t	On Clantonia	London
0.	Ot December	Australia
0	O1 Olas Victoria (a)	
e.	Jun 13 Chi-Yuen (s.)	Glasgow
	Jan. 11, Glamis Castle (s.),	London
0	,, 19, Meifoo (s.),	London :
t	., 30, Fleurs Castle (s.),	London
8	LEFT, BUT DATE OF DEPARTU	BE UNKNOWN.
6	Minnie Allen,	London
۸.		Australia
	Chattanooga,	Australia

Melrose. Australia W. H. Besse. Australia At London. - Steamers via Suez Canal.

Australia

Lady Bowen,

Glenengles. Glamis Castle. Sailing Vessels. Beltea Will. At Liverpool. At Glasgow. At Cardiff. At Sunderland.

NAMES OF VILLAGES &c. IN OR NEAR HONGKONG. (Corrected Spelling.) San Tsun.

Shai-wan Shai-taai Po. Sham-shui Po. Shau-ki Wan, Shek-o. Shek Tong. Shek-tong Taul. Sheung Wan. Shui-taing Wan So-kon Po. Tai-kok Tsui. Tai-long Ha. Tai-lung Kung. Tai-pang Mi. Tai-ping Shan. Tai-shek Kok, Tai-tam. Tai-tam Tuk. Tai-wan. Tai-wong Kung. Tang-lung Ohan. Test Tez-mui. Tsim-sha Tsui. Tso-pai Tsai. To-kwa Wan. To-ti Wan. Tung-wa (Hospital Tung lo Wan. Un Chau. Wan-tsai. Wong-kok Tsun. Wong-ma-Kok, Wong-nai Chung

Buperintendence of public edifices and further enhanced by the very simple measurements, this is a charge already entered to a separate department of the trusted to a Yau-ma Ti. State, the Office of Works, In the event on the sherifs, in India, This is said to costume? The simplest thing in the world, course inapplicable in a British Colony.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Fun. 17, 1882. Working Last Di-Closing Quo-Stocks. vidend. tations, Cash Account. BANKS. [pm. ex div. HK. and S'hai 125 8 125 8 2,100,000 8 63,639.45 40/ *111 @ 112 INSURANCES. Nth.-China Ins., 1,000 Tl. 2,000 Tl. 600 Tl. 238,600 Tl. 251,064.91 Tl. 75 + Tl. 1175 p. sh. Yangtsze Ins..... 1,200 Tl. 350 Tl. 350 Tl. 500,488 Tl. 18,447,56 12 % Tl. 880 Union Ins. Soc. 500 8 2,500 8 500 8 581,787 8 437,688.58 \$144.27 \$ \$1600 China Traders 600 81666.66 8 500 2 475,000 8 91,928.49 20% 181600 cious control in these matters than are of their political fortunes :- "I foresce for of the evening in their society and one of Chinese Ins. Co. 1,500 8-1,000 8-200 8-100,378 8 42,869.79 usually exercised at present. Finally, them the spiritual inheritance of Africa and them gives this charming picture of his HK. Fire Ins... 2,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 200 \$ 761,842 \$ 226,847.81 China Fire Ins. 4,000,8 500,8 100,8 433,984,8 103,029.68 HK. C. and M. Stenmboat ... 8,000 8 135,000 1008 - 758 China Coast S. 100 TL 100 8 Navigation . A 5, 000 TL. 78,932 Tl. 31,474.04 MISCELLANEOUS. HK. & Wh'pon 1,489.20 HK, and China \$102 p. sh. China Sugar Co. 6,000 \$ 1003 100 H'kong Ice Co. 1, 250 8 \$130 p. share \$5 \$ 855 ex div. 508 Interest. nne30 Dec31 Feb. 28 Ag. 31 pril & Oct. 1881 8,565 Tl. 500 all June & Dec. Sugar Debentures, 1880.... June & Dec. For half-year ended 31st Dog., 1881.

1 To 80th April, 1881. EDWARD GEORGE. For half-year ended 30th June, 1881. Share Broker.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.) .

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Patterns, per two ounces.

papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two be inserted in such Pattern Packets. Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole he paid at Book Rate. Prices Current-may be paid either as Newspapers or

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not hear the character of an actual-or personal corre spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied nusic, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than b

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com- of the British Post Offices in China, as w mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Stra 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited | Settlements, Ceylon and India. They have to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these not exceed the following dimensions, 2 f dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh me

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise parcel may be opened by direction of f Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Postmaster General. In the Case of Parce W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all for India a declaration of contents a N. America. Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, value is required, a printed form for whi Peru. Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine is supplied gratis. The Registration Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portu-

guese and Spanish Colonies. Colouiries nor in the Union. The chief &c.) Opinin, Glass, Liquids, Explosive su countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route :-Letters. 10 cents per & oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration. 10 cents. Newspapers. 2 cents cach. Books, Patterns and } 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, There is no charge on redirected corr spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 Be gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2: Via Galle, Letters, 25; Re- | be strictly observed, gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2. Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascen-

Patterns, b.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

25 U2 C2 C2	
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam di- rect (d), Cochin- China, Tonquin, and the Philip- pines,	
Hongkong Local Rates Hongkong Leao, China an, Siam di t (d), Cochin the Philip	
Part die	
	Per
© ₽	2 de 1
	Post Cards each.
ks §	Books, Par-Newspa cels and and Pr Patterns, Curre per 2 oz. each
	Newspapers and Prices Current, each.
	Region
(d) Via Singapore, 19 cents.	y 915,040

(s) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, Hongkong Post Office.

Local Delivery. All correspondence posted before

p.m. on any week day for addresses in a broken or deteriorated condition. Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at at Shanghai and Hongkong, at Line the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards,

Hongkong Rates of Postage. &c., all of the same weight, to addresses Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first Newspapers over four ounces in weight exhibited or stated to the Postmaster are charged as double, treble, &c., as the General, as he may consider necessary, and case may be, but such papers or packets of approved by him. Printed Circulars may

> PARCELS, -The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress. Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post:

1. Small Parcels may be sent by P at Book Rates between Hongkong and a than filts., nor be smaller than 3 in, b Such parcels may be wholly close if they bear this special endorseme PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but a

Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsor 2. The following cannot be transmitte Parcels insufficiently packed or protecte or liable to be crushed (as bandbox stances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, I Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables; whatever is dangerous to the Mails. likely to become offensive or injurious

3. Parcels are as a general rule forward by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of 810

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver sion, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Re- money, jewels, precious articles, or anygistration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and thing that, as a general rule, is liable to Customa duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity cent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as

Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. for the safe delivery of Registered correspondent dence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required. 2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is estimate fied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwrock; nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the

. 5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c. which reach their destination, although in

> NOWREADY PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAY BY E. H. PARKER. Can be obtained from KELLY & WAISH

CHAWFORD & Co., Hougkong, and at the China Mail Office. Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, Feb. 17, 1882.

	. Pop. Lot	e. Pap
	THE ASK IN SEC. IT A SEC.	,
	1 McDonald, D.	
	Maloney, Patrick	
Appear, Set	Man, Thos. 8 Manbers, Chs. E.	1
Anker Set.	regd Mang, R.	2 red.
	1 Marland, H.	
Ayew & Co.	1 Marland, H. Marsh, W. H. 1	led.
Barton, H.	1 rgd Nartin, Mrs H.	8
Benttie, Alfred	1 rgd Martin, Mrs H	1.7.
Beck, J.	l 1 cd. & Co.	
Bell, Capt . R. E.	8 Masicl, Capitolina	
Bonnett, Mrs	Muakell, F	rogd.
	a 1 Nowell, Thomas	
Conjour Mongo	1 Olf, Poter	T.IKu.
Chan Loc	Pana Alina	
Chaves, F.	Pallister Mrs 1 Paug Aling Parish Edwd	
Choy Wai Chuert	1 rgd. Partir gton, J. E.	5 . 1
Chung Hoy		Alle To
Clons Santa, M.	Pierce. W. P.	
Contes, John E. 1	Platt, W. Mr	1
Cole, R.	Powell, Mr.	1. 7.
	Randell, Geo.	
Colvin, W.	Remedios, F. X.	
Concercao, Therez	a 1 Remedies, Sra	
Dady, W.H.	Emiliana	
Dixon, H.	Robertson, M. H.	
Ellis, H.		
Emesle, Madmal	Rubely, C.	regu.
Emesle, Madmo	Schofield, E.	1 1
Ey Lee Hong	Scholar Otto	1 7 12
Faria Sra, V. M.	Sekoler, Otto	
	Do.	rogd
Freke, Thomas	Sharp, Geo.	4 6 4
Fritz, Miss Rosa		regd.
Ganino, E.	1. Silva Anto	1 card
	4 10 10 10	
Gomes Ma. Anta.		
	Lregd Skeels, H. J. Spelkens, F.	1
	Stevens, J.	1 card
Hart. D. W.	8 pcls. Sun Goon Wa 1	head.
Heney, D. F. H.	l Symes, P. S.	1.08.
Hervey, D. F. A.		ton 2
Hong Sing	2 Tawes, John	
Howard, Mrs Gco	1. Thuillier, Moner	4 . 30 . 110
	licd. Leon	17 4 T
Hughes, John		
Hunter, W. G.	Townsend, A. M.	1
Inselvini, Sigr. L	1 Underwood Mrs	
Irvin, T.	1 Vial, Alberto	
Irwin, Dr A. D. Kedny, Miss		
Kennedy, John G		Vanad '
Kennedy, Mrs	Ward Prof. H. A.	regu.
Kin Fanng, Miss	1 Warren, E. H.	î de
Lee Lum	Watson, G. H.	
	regd Webster Francis	3 7
Livingstone Same	Il Webster, Miss	1 . 1
Long Geo	1 regd Wo Chee	1 bk.
Long Lee	1 bk, Wong Show	1 regd.
Lu King Shan	l regd. Wynn, Capt :	
Macy, C. H.	The land of the	T makes 3
	1 Zesland, H.	1 card
		T. CHIC
	H. M. S.	1-card

G. H. Madeley, H.M.S., Albatrors, I letter. J. Savage, H.M.S., Albatross, 1 letter. S. Jenkins, H.M.S., Albatrors, 1 lettor.

For Merchant Ships

I A COLUMN TO THE PART OF THE	
Alex. Newton 1	Lota 1
Annie R. Smith 2	Lothair 2
Arab 2	Latter
Arbulus 1	L. C. Troop 4
Blambetyr 1	Marmion 1
Brombutye	Martha Colb 1
Ceylon, s.s. 291:	Martha Colb 1
Chattanonga 1 .	May 1
Delia 1	New Era I
Diomen 1	New Era I Pym 1
Onably 1	Rachel
D. W. Dudley 2	Royen 1
Edwin Finley 1	Red Cross 1
Elliotts I	1 Ribsten
Evelyn I p.	I Ribsten 1 cd.Ringleader 1 R. T. Clayton 1
	R. T. Clayton 1
Fyn, 8.8. 1	Shamrock 1
Gilanilla	1 Shan Kee 2
Grace Decring 1	South American 1
liaze 1	Sparton 1 Sperit of the Age 1 Stillwater Sumatra 8
Hebn Marion B	Sperit or rue was I
James Watt 1	Sametra
Bate P. Troop L.	人名英格特特 医二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基
Kutharina, II., s.s. 1	Thirlmare see 1
Leonora 1	Three Brother 1
Lettferonie 1	Three Brother 1 Titan 1
Liberty	Walls Carllo R
Lodge	1 Watukka 1
Locchoo 3	1 Zelion 2
Lorenz 1	and the property of
	Land the state of the second

DETAINED. Emoring, Miss B. J., Cape Town, I newspaper. S cents.

Books, etc. without Covers

Annual Report of the American Board of Com-

Bi a Pablique. Boston Herald Christian Shield. Ciel et Terre. Cork Gazette.

Die Gartenlaube. Dumfries and Galloway Conrier.

Fleusburger Nachrichten. Frannkfurter Oder Zeitung. General Unseiger. Graphie.

Hawaiian Gazette. Il Divin Salvatore. Hustrated New Zcaland Herald. Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. Journal Amusant. Kossid e Mumbal. La Flandre Libérale.

'Economiste Evenement. Lloyd's Weekly Nowspaper. Nineteenth Century.

Physiologisch Laboratorium. letrospect of Medecine. Revue des Vius et Liqueurs. Rivière and Hawkes, Musical Catalogues. Russian Book. Russian Newspaper. Statistische Mittheilungen.

Tortile de Lyon. Times. Victorian Review.

Zuricheresche Freitagezeitung. HOURS OF CLOSING. THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet :-Postal administration in Chins, that it was Day before departure (or Raturday if the departure be on Monday),-

5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the NIGHT BOX, which is always open out of Office hours. Day of departure,-

A.M.—Post Office opens. A. M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed metter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.-Mails closed, except for Late 11.10 a.m.-Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M. - When the Post Office closes entirely. 11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents tintil time of

Printed and published by Gro. MURRAY Barn, at the China Mail Office, No. 2. Wyndham Street, Hongrong

departure.